

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
Public School Battalion.
OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

DURESCO.
The Colourwash which lasts
ten times longer.
Shade Card submitted upon
application.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 18,006. 號六零千八百一第 日二十二月二十年卯乙 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1916. 三拜禮 號六十二月正年五國民華中

PRIME, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

Jan. 26th.—Europe (via Siberia), per a.s.
Suva Manu.
Jan. 27th.—Europe (via Siberia), per a.s.
Kashmir.
TO DEPART
Jan. 26th.—Europe via Siberia, at 9 a.m.,
per a.s. ASHOKA LAKSHMI.
Jan. 27th.—Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape
Town, Teneriffe and London, at
11 a.m., per a.s. SUVA MANU.
Jan. 27th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per a.s. SINGAPORE.
Jan. 28th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ade-
laid, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2
p.m., per a.s. KASHMIR.
Jan. 29th.—Haiphong, Saigon, Straits,
Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide,
Western Australia, India, Aden,
Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m.,
per a.s. PONTON.
Jan. 29th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m.,
per a.s. LUTHER.
Jan. 31st.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and
Tacoma and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 1 p.m., per a.s.
Mexico Manu.
Feb. 2nd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Canada, and South America
via Seattle, and United King-
dom via Canada, at 10 a.m.,
per a.s. SINGAPORE MANU.
Feb. 2nd.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30
a.m., per a.s. KASHMIR or
JAPAN.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 119

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 3.10 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CLAS.	
4.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 15 "
8.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CLAS. on Week Days.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time tables, but
not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or by Comprode order represent-
ing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. 185

FOR SALE.
POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUES
FOR
1916.
GRACA & CO.
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. 150

SAVOY HOTEL.
21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL
in the City. Near to everywhere, a
providing all modern conveniences.
American or European Plan.
Rates \$4 and \$5 per day.
Special terms to monthly guests.
Cable address Telephone No. 2510.
SAVOY J.C.A. BIDDLE,
Manager.

MITSU-BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairs of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contraff Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parker's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
DOCK NO. 1. DOCK NO. 2. DOCK NO. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 250 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 " 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 36 " 24 " 24 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "GUBA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 400 feet. 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 58 " 66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 23 " 25 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 208 feet 0 in.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 28 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 173

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM-RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS'
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE:

Completes with the best quality English Coke or
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE
FIRECLAY.
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD: MAISHAN, HONGKONG
TELEPHONE No. 1030.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. 136

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Seiton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare
Shanghai to Dairen	Shanghai to Dairen	Dairen to Shanghai	Dairen to Shanghai
11.00	7.00	11.00	7.00
11.30	7.30	11.30	7.30
12.00	8.00	12.00	8.00
12.30	8.30	12.30	8.30
1.00	9.00	1.00	9.00
1.30	9.30	1.30	9.30
2.00	10.00	2.00	10.00
2.30	10.30	2.30	10.30

* Russian Train Time is 25 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the carry train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Chang-
chun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At
Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Harbin (the most comfortable hotels in
North China), all under the Company's management.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable
at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL STEAMING CO. & EXPRESS TRAVEL CO.,
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, the NIPPON EXPRESS CO., and the
NIPPON YAMEN KAISHA, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial
guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add. "MANCHU."
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

FUSHUN COAL
THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots,
and also at Antung, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NEW BOOKS.
The "Times" Red Cross Story Book, by
Novellists serving in H.M. Forces
J'Accuse by a German. "This is the most
powerful indictment of Germany."
Cheap edition ... 1.75
Armenian Atrocities: The Murder of a
Nation ... 1.10
Japan: The New World Power, by B. B.
Fowler ... 0.25
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Gallipoli ... 13.50
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La Baste ... 3.10
The Crimes of England, by G. K.
Chesterton ... 80
"Daily Telegraph" War Map, No. 18,
Western Balkans ... 80
Aeroplane and Airships, by W. E.
Dummett ... 80
Songs with Music from A Child's Garden
by R. L. Stevenson ... 2.00
The British Manual of Physical Train-
ing, by Lieut. C. F. Upton ... 1.75
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Cornford ... 40
Some "Frightful" War Pictures, by W.
Heath Robinson ... 2.25
Memories by the Right Hon. Lord
Redecliffe ... 28.00
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tion of Warsaw, by S. Washburn ... 6.50
The Small Family Cook Book, by Mary
Pretlow ... 3.10

**FRESH ARRIVAL OF
AMERICAN APPLES**
25 cts. per lb.

WISEMAN, LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.
HONGKONG—SHANGHAI—YOKOHAMA—MANILA.
TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES EXCHANGED.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. 172

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No 10 to 55SG. at 45, 57 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR-GUNS in Variety.
Inspection invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. 189

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA,
OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI,
NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW
AND KAMITAMADA Collieries.
AGENTS FOR
SAKITO AND OTUBARI Coal.
HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI,
TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KAKATSU, WAKATSUKI,
OYABU, MUGORAN, KAKODATE,
KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,
YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,
PEKING.

Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."
Codes: A.I. A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.
AGENTS:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRADING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNHOLD & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. F. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Mr. Nagata,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. 171

ALLSOPP'S BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
25 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL
is now OPENED under NEW
MANAGEMENT. The place has been re-
novated throughout and entirely furnished.
Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,
cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round.
LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING
ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under
experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
For further particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macau.
Tel. Add. "Phonix," Macau.
1st February, 1916. 131

VICTORIA HOTEL,
CANTON.
Situated on the British Concession,
Shameen,
The only European Hotel in
Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management
of Mr and Mrs. G. E. BYLES.

HOTELS

**HONGKONG
HOTEL**
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL, most Central Location within
the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshment,
Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under
European Supervision. A First-Class String
Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and to
Shipping people.
For further particulars apply—
MANAGER
Telephone 127.
Telegraphic address: "COMFORT."
119

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones
in Every Room, prompt connection maintained
by six lines to Central.
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tarif and Excellent Cuisine,
Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European
Banquet and Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTEE,
Manager. 121

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THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL
is now OPENED under NEW
MANAGEMENT. The place has been re-
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Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,
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LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING
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The only European Hotel in
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Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management
of Mr and Mrs. G. E. BYLES.

ESTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction
and are backed by a

GUARANTEE

for

FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION OF OUR 1916 MODELS
INVITED.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

(29-1)

WESTMINSTER
SMOKING MIXTURE.



A carefully blended
and delicately flavoured
mixture.

It appeals to the
most critical taste.

A TOBACCO THAT ONE LIKES AT THE START AND KEEPS
ON LIKING.

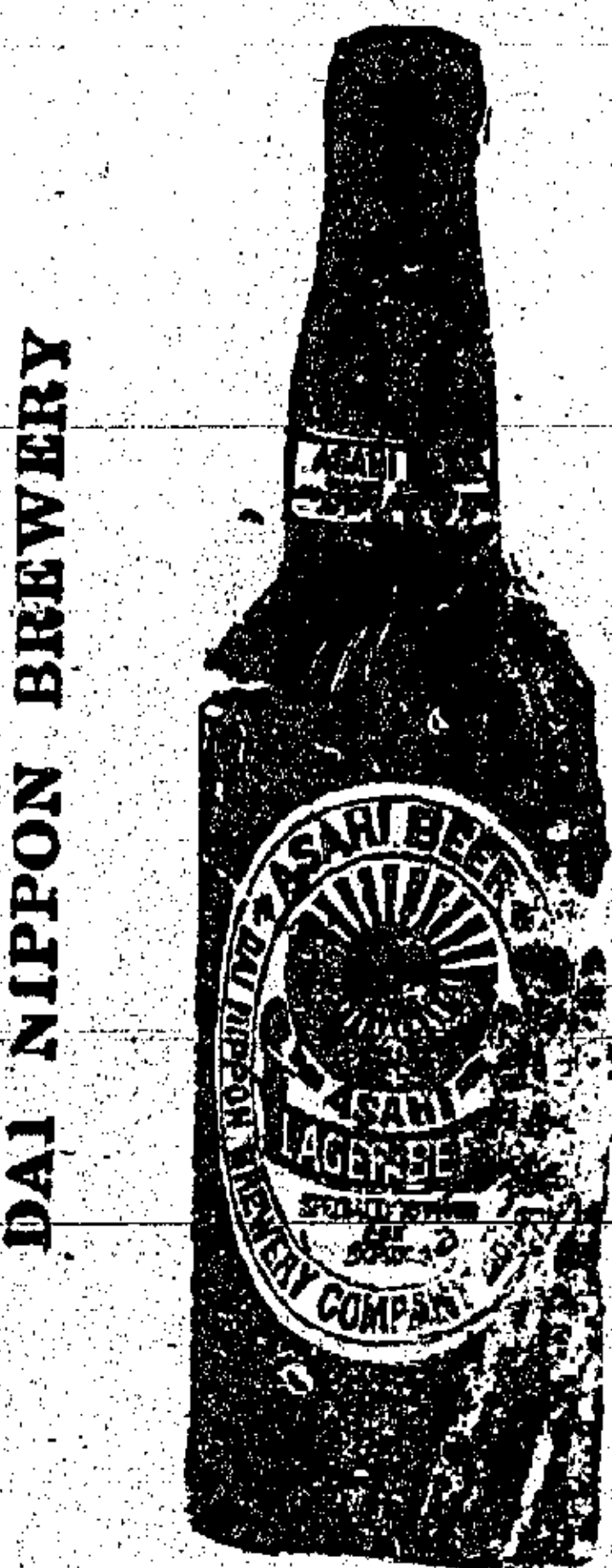
Hongkong, 24th January, 1916.



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the Captain
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915

ASAHI BEER



DAI NIPPON BREWERY
CO. TOKYO JAPAN
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.
HONGKONG

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
THIRD YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
(1914).
\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY
ISSUE OF \$8,000,000.
AND
THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
(1915).
\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS
are hereby notified that the interest
instalments for the month of January, each
amounting to Dollars One Hundred and
Twenty Thousand (\$120,000)—\$240,000 in all—
have been duly received by the Undersigned
and brought to Loan Service Account.
F. A. AGLEN
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of
National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 14th January 1916. [199]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
BOXING

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being
received an AMATEUR BOXING
COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be
held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on
FRIDAY, February 26th.
CONDITIONS:
(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided
an extra round of one minute.
(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs, 132 lbs, and 146
lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on
night of February 24th.
Entries stating weight to be addressed to
I. DZAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before
February 16th. No Entrance Fee.
No Competition if less than 18 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse
entries.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [195]

HAVE YOU A RHEUMATIC
FRIEND?

Tell him about LITTLE'S ORIENTAL
BALM, a modern emancipator from the
aches and pains of the human body. No
more relief, but permanent freedom from
the tortures and deformities of rheu-
matism. The cure has been achieved in
one, not a few times, but thousands of
times. Effectual in the most hopeless
cases.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.
Just rub it in. It stops the pain.
Stops it quickly. A little more and a
permanent cure is effected. Pass on the
word of hope to all who suffer from
rheumatism or other bodily tortures.
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

[88-9]

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.
ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution in con-
nection with the Victoria British School took
place yesterday when the prizes were dis-
tributed by H.E. the Governor, who was
accompanied by Lady May and the Misses
May, Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Educa-
tion) and Mr. E. Rouse (Inspector of
Schools).

ANNUAL REPORT.
The annual report, which was read by
Mr. L. Forster, the headmaster, stated,
inter alia:—

The school has been open 104 times in
the course of the year. The highest en-
rolment has been 66, while the average
attendance has been 65.
Drawing from an object has replaced the
former copying exercise, as it is felt this
gives greater scope for intelligence, while
the shading and colouring of the drawing
has done much to render the work pleasant.
Tonic Sol-fa singing has been tried suc-
cessfully and has been found to give better
results than the former initiative exercise.
Geography has been taught on more logical
lines; the mere memorising of names of
places and products giving way to the
methods and principles suggested by Her-
bertson. A slight attempt to vivify the
history has been made in the middle school,
where the children have been encouraged
to assume the characters of the story or
incident under consideration.

As to health, Dr. McKenny has
medically examined the school four times
in the course of the year, and reported on
the health of the children. He has made
recommendations chiefly with regard to
teeth. In the last term of the school year
12 pupils lost a total of 230 school days
through fever, and in consequence, their
work and studies suffered.

The whole school was examined at
Midsummer and at Christmas, while
monthly tests have been instituted to check
the periodic progress of the pupils and
develop a keener interest in work. Mr.
Dalph's report on the midsummer examina-
tion might be summed up in the word
"poor." Classes I. and II. are now
examined by the Hongkong University.
This University Examination takes the
place of the school examination and is there-
fore compulsory. Under this scheme four
pupils were entered. A. D. Silas, sat the
matriculation examination and passed.
He has the honour of being the first candi-
date from this school to matriculate in
Hongkong University, and, in fact, the
first student to pass any matriculation
from this school. Harry Young sat the
senior local examination, taking the same
papers as Silas, and passed. Mabel Musso
and J. Goad sat for the junior local
examination, and also passed. Of the
eligible candidates for the Lugard Scholar-
ship, R. O. Gegg proved himself the best,
and the prize, therefore, goes to him. In
the school examination the following are
the results:

	No. Exd.	No. Pass.
Upper school Girls..	22	12
Upper school Boys..	22	12
Middle school	20	15
Lower school	16	11

The papers of the Christmas Examination
show that general progress has been made,
though one or two subjects call for com-
ment. In mathematics generally there is
found a lack of initiative and self-reliance
in tackling problems that are not stereo-
typed. This mental inertia may be partly
due to climate and partly to the unprac-
tical life of the pupil. Unlike the child at
home he performs none of the actual opera-
tions of buying or seeing things bought
and paid for. He rarely deals with the
real weights and measures; his books are
based on a currency with which he has no
practical acquaintance; and the theory of
the local currency does not correspond with
its practice.

The results of the French Examination
tend to confirm one's opinion that the
Britisher is not endowed with the gift of
speaking divers tongues—a defect which
has probably much to do with the spread
of his own. The spelling in the middle
school is weak. Strict attention, however,
is now being paid to these subjects, and it
is hoped that future examinations will re-
veal an improvement.

With regard to athletics, we have our
playing field in daily use for football. We
have played 7 matches and won 3. Four
boys, A. D. Silas, H. Young, J. Goad and
J. Lyon, were entered for the Queen's Col-
lege team race, but were defeated, though
they swam very well indeed. The Cadet
Corps numbers 16, and is under the com-
mand of Lieut. C. Smith, who holds
parades in the playing field once a week.
The whole corps was under canvas for ten
days in January, and did some very useful
work in spite of the bad weather. The
upper girls now form part of a corps of
Girl Scouts and parade for drill and in-
struction once a week under Miss Day.
Such are the various activities of the
school, which enters fully for the character,
intellect, and health of the child. But
these efforts may be thwarted unless there
is a hearty co-operation between the
parent, pupil and teacher—the three fac-
tors in education. The aim of the school
is to fit the pupil for spheres where his
faults and defects will not be looked upon
so indulgently as at home. It is for this
reason that blame looms more conspicu-
ously in school days, and that a ready
obedience is required to rules and regula-
tions.

PRIZE LIST.
The prize list was as follows:—
Girls, Class II.—Mabel Musso (junior
local). Florrie Hamilton (general progress),
Christie Angus (local).
Boys, Class I.—A. D. Silas (matricula-
tion); H. Young (senior local); Class II.—
J. Goad (junior local); Class III.—R. O.
Gegg (Lugard Scholarship); Class IV.—
Jas. Lyon (history); Class IV.—Wm. Law-
son (general progress); F. Young (class
prize); H. Young (general in work and
athletics).
Class VI.—Wilfred Bullock (class prize);
Dick Middleton (general inst.); Rose Tol-
lan (general progress).
Class VII.—Nancy McNeillie (class
prize); Winnie Lawson (reading); Mabel
Blackman (general inst.).

SUEZ CANAL TO BE AVOIDED.
DECISION OF DUTCH SHIPPING
COMPANIES

The Nederland and Rotterdam
Lloyd Steamship Companies have decided
to forward the mails to the Dutch East
Indies provisionally via the Cape, begin-
ning on January 1st. The reason assigned
is the uncertainty of coaling arrangements.
Freight steamers of both companies will
continue to use the Suez Canal route as far
as possible.

London coal contractors—says *The Times*—
do not quite appreciate the official reason
given for the decision to divert the Dutch
liners from the Suez to the Cape route—
namely "the increasing uncertainty of
being able to obtain the necessary coals at
the appointed stations." They say that
though prices are high there is plenty of
coal to be had at Port Said and the Medi-
terranean stations. The price next month
at Port Said will be 35s. or 36s. per ton,
as compared with 25s. or 26s. before the war,
but owing to the withdrawal for Govern-
ment purposes of many vessels which used
the Suez route in normal times and the ab-
sence of German traffic, the reserves are
now very large. Further, the Dutch liners
are accustomed to bunker at Sabang with
Sumatra and Indian coals, and only re-
quire to take comparatively small amounts
at Port Said or the Mediterranean ports.
In any case, the saving on coals by using
the Cape route (bunkers are comparatively
cheap at Natal), would not go far to meet
the cost of maintaining the liners at sea
for an additional 12 or 14 days.

There is an inclination to think that the
decision may not be unconnected with the
German submarine attacks in the Mediter-
ranean. Neutral steamers have been at-
tacked as well as British, and it is thought
that the directors may prefer not to expose
their passengers and property to "mis-
takes" on the part of German and Aus-
trian submarines. The slaughter of ac-
combatants in the *Ancona* was a reminder
of what is still to be expected from these
pests.

The withdrawal of the Dutch liners from
the route will mean a considerable falling off
in the Suez Canal receipts. In 1914 vessels
of Dutch nationality held third place both
as regards numbers and tonnage. Great
Britain was first with 3,078 vessels of
12,910,278 tons. Germany came second with
481 vessels of 2,118,946 tons, and Holland
came next with 347 vessels of 1,389,390
tons.

SHIPPING NOTES.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET
BUYS PRIZE SHIP.

The North German Lloyd's str.
Schlesien, 9,000 tons d.w., built in 1907,
which was captured in the early part of
the war, was bought at auction in Jan-
uary last by the Maritime S.S. Limited,
for £63,000, which at that time was con-
sidered to be a very high price for the
vessel, restricted as she was to certain
trades, owing to the peculiarity of her
arrangements. She has just been sold to
the Russian Volunteer Fleet Association
for over £100,000, says the *Yokohama Press*.
The Russian Volunteer Fleet Association
has also bought the steamship *Parky*,
which was recently reported sold for
£25,000.

Class VIII.—Chas. McArthur (general
progress), George Bond (class prize), Neil
Drummond (general progress).

Addressing those present after the dis-
tribution ceremony, His Excellency re-
marked that the last time he
was there he congratulated the par-
ents on the excellent display of the
children. He thought he said that
they were all a clean and good-looking lot.
"Laughter." Well, he had again to con-
gratulate the parents, and from what he
saw the looks of the children had, if any-
thing, improved. The boys looked much
better in khaki than they did in their civ-
ilian clothes. And when he saw the girls
in khaki, he fell in love with them
altogether. "Laughter." The children had
just been singing a very nice song about
Drake, and this seemed to have impressed
them so much that all of them forgot to clap.
"Laughter." He would like them to re-
member that Drake was one of those Em-
pire-builders to whom they owed a very
great deal, and if it had not been for him,
perhaps, we should not have been attacked
now, because he and the other heroes gave
us so much territory that it excited the
envy of our neighbours, and as he had
always predicted, the day had come when
we had to fight for our own. Well, he
hoped that the younger generation would
take note of it and remember that they
might some day have to renew that fight.
They could not own a big Empire without
exciting envy and inviting attack. "I was
one of those," proceeded the Governor,
"who for many years advocated some form
of National Service. I told people that,
and I used to be called a fool for my pains;
and now I am called a pro-German."
"Laughter." It is rather amusing." Re-
ferring to the report of the school year,
the Governor said that from what he saw
the headmaster was rather hard when he
used the word "poor." He was of opinion
that the work of the school could be sum-
med up in the word "satisfactory." He
urged the parents to co-operate with the
school in a medical direction, and in this
connection nothing was more important
than the care of the teeth. Too great care
could not be given to the teeth of the child-
ren. He spoke from experience. He con-
gratulated the school upon its successes in
the matriculation examinations, and con-
cluded by remarking that the Government
were taking in hand a big drainage
scheme in the Sookumpo valley, as a re-
sult of which that school would greatly be-
fit. They hoped to be able to lay out a
very fine park, like Happy Valley, which
would be at the disposal of the school for
recreative purposes. (Applause.)

Little "Dot" Goad then presented
Lady May with a beautiful bouquet, and
the proceedings closed with a recital of a
portion of "A Midsummer Night's Dream"
by some of the students in costume.
Hearty cheers were also given for the
King and His Excellency.

FREIGHT MARKET

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong,
in their freight circular dated 22nd January,
state:—

Since issue of last circular, dated 8th
inst., a fairly lucrative chartering business
has once more come to pass both tri-
wise and on time-charter. Considering the time
of the season this is quite exceptional and
is solely attributable to the scarcity of
prompt tonnage, and rates, firm as they are
already, will no doubt show a sharp advance
immediately after Chinese New Year, which
falls due on the 3rd prox.

The closing of the Northern ports seems
to have had little effect upon the market
up North so far, and rates remain firm.
SAIGON/HONGKONG.—Business from Saigon
to this port has again been transacted on a
small scale, at 37/38 cents—against 35 cents
a fortnight ago—rates which, however, do
not compare favourably with those paid in
other directions. A somewhat sluggish local
rice market is answerable for the stagnation
in this branch; but with the season further
advancing and grain in Saigon arriving in
larger quantities, chartering on a much
larger scale is expected shortly for loading
immediately after the holidays.

In the event of any strong demand spring-
ing up it will, however, be next to impos-
sible to meet it owing to the abnormal
scarcity of tonnage, and rates are sure to
soar considerably.

Quotation stands for January/February
shipment at \$4.02 per picul f.o.b. Saigon.

SAIGON/PHILIPPINES.—The rates offered
by charterers were not tempting enough for
local owners and demand was filled by Phil-
ippine owned vessels at 38/40 cents (Pesos)
for prompt loading.

SAIGON/JAVA.—Enquiries after tonnage
for second half February loading, with the
proviso that the export prohibition is
raised before the 10th February next, seem
not to have led to any actual chartering so
far.

BANGKOK/HONGKONG.—As anticipated,
there has been a better demand lately and
the rate has in consequence risen from 50/43
cents to 60/53 cents per picul. Rates in
this direction will undoubtedly also con-
siderably stiffen with the season advancing.

DALNY/CANTON.—A couple of fixtures are
reported on basis of last rate—50 cents per
picul—for usual part cargo.

Coal freights from Japan remain firm at
last quotation.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Moji/Hongkong
Yen 3.25; Yokohama/Hongkong Yen 3.25/
3.50; Haiphong/Hongkong option Canton
\$4.50/5.00; Hongkong/Hongkong parts cargo
Swatow, P. T. and Hongkong to Canton \$5.10
per ton.

SAIL TONNAGE IN PORT.—None.
INDIA.—Bombay has improved to 31/3,
and Madras and Calcutta are anxious
charterers.

NORTH PACIFIC.—Although merchants are
still open for tonnage and are quoting 137/6
to 140/-, there has been no business reported
during the week. Sail tonnage has also
been asked for from San Francisco to U.K.
at 107/6 to 110/- for a barley cargo with
d.w. guaranteed. In addition to the grain
orders, as above mentioned, there are en-
quiries on the market for lumber for South
Africa, Australia and U.K., but owing to
the scarcity of tonnage there is no business
being done.

TIME CHARTER.—Rates for this descrip-
tion of chartering are increasing owing
to the difficulty in securing suitable ton-
nage, and also the fact that the Government
requisitions are beginning to be felt on the
market. For one Far Eastern round with
delivery and redelivery U.K. 23/- has again
been paid for a large steamer, and this
figure is again offering, while 22/- can be
easily obtained for 12 months' Time Charter
Transatlantic trading, but possibly over this
will have to be paid before tonnage is
secured. Regarding future business, it is
difficult to quote rates with any amount of
accuracy as business is only possible when a
suitable boat is offered on the market, which
is likely to suit charterers' special require-
ments, when they are pretty well compelled
to pay any figure, within reason, owners
like to ask.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s latest advice
received from London dated 10th December,
1915, are as follows:—

We confirm our last week's freight re-
port. Rates have since further increased,
but business is becoming almost impossible
to effect owing to the increasing scarcity of
tonnage, and there are no prospects of any
relief in sight.

EASTERN TRADE.—Still higher rates have
been paid, but it is difficult to tell how
much the markets will pay, as there is no
tonnage to test same with.
FAR EAST.—Reams, although offering 110/-
for December, cannot secure tonnage, but
we have closed an old unclassified Japanese
steamer from Shanghai to Marseilles at a
lump-sum equivalent of 122/6 less commis-
sions. Although, as before mentioned, there
are a good number of steamers heading out
to Vladivostok from the States, owing to
the fear of requisitioning, time-chartered
owners of these steamers have arranged for
the majority of them to proceed to Australia
to load grain under the Government at
95/-.

PHILIPPINES.—There are no fixtures to
report from here, other markets being much
more tempting to owners.
JAVA.—There are still no fixtures to
advise, charterers being unable to pay
equivalent rates to those conceded by rice
charterers.

RUSS.—This market is still firmer and
120/- has now been paid from Burmah to
Lisbon and for Loureos for February, and
Kobishing is prepared to even pay more
than this. Saigon has also increased their
rate to 115/- without securing tonnage.

UNITED STATES EXPORTERS AND
THE FAR EAST.

Messrs. Keegan & Rosencrantz, New
York exporters, have been appointed man-
agers in the Far East of Messrs. Gaston,
Williams & Wigmore, and will handle
English manufactures as well as American
in all the Far Eastern markets. They pro-
pose to open branches for Gaston, Williams
& Wigmore in all the important trading
centres of China.

LANDSLIDE NEAR NAGASAKI.

A landslide occurred near the railway
track in the vicinity of Isahaya, Naga-
saki-ken, on Tuesday afternoon, says the
Nagasaki Press of the 14th instant. With
the assistance of villagers, the railway
authorities quickly cleared away the
fallen earth and ascertained that the
railway was not imperilled.
Villagers declare that previous to the
landslide they saw smoke issue from the
earth, but railway experts say they must
have been mistaken as there is no evidence
of volcanic activity. The experts attrib-
ute the fall to rocks being loosened by
passing trains.

The officials of the local observatory
state that no disturbance has been record-
ed on the seismograph and there is no
reason to believe that any seismic or
volcanic disturbance has taken place.
The place where the landslide occurred is
near Ihino-dake, a hill which was de-
clared to be the place of origin of the
numerous seismic shocks experienced in
that part of the prefecture last year.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned have joined the
Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and
are posted as follows:—
No. 1955, Sapper W. H. Whitley to
Engineer Company.
No. 1959 Gunner, A. N. Bootes to No.
2 Section Artillery Battery.

LEAVE.

2.—Sapper J. E. Anderson is granted leave
of absence from 24th January, 1916, to
20th February, 1916.
Lance-Corpl. C. Edgcombe is granted
leave of absence from 30th January,
1916, to 10th February, 1916.
Pte. F. A. Britton is granted leave of
absence from 1st February, 1916, to
21st February, 1916.
Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted leave
of absence from 1st February, 1916, to
21st February, 1916.
Sapper A. Coelho is granted leave of
absence from 30th January, 1916, to
8th February, 1916.

MUSKETRY.

3.—Musketry, Trained Men's Course,
Part II. (Standard Test) will be
carried out at King's Park Range as
follows:—

Saturday, 20th inst., 2.30 p.m., Scouts
Company.
Officers on duty at firing point:
Capt. Stewart.
Officers on duty in butts: Lieut.
Preston.

Sunday, 21st inst., 9.30 a.m., Scouts
Company.
Officers on duty at firing point:
Lieut. Murphy.

Officers on duty in butts: Lieut. Rees,
Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend. N.C.O.
of the Scouts Co. will assist him.
Uniform (drill order) to be worn. The
Officers in charge of the firing point
will check the ammunition both before
and after firing each day. Only
N.C.O.s, and men who have fired Part I,
Trained Men's Course, this season may
fire Part II.

PARADES.

4.—Parades for to-day, 26th inst.
7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section
and other Signallers, as detailed in
Signalling Section Order dated 8th
December, 1915—Semaphore practice at
Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—
Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai-
koo Dockeyard under Sergt. Everest.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—
Drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad
drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Scouts Co.
(all members)—Machine-gun instruction
at Headquarters.

Remainder, nil.

DETAILS.

5.—On duty to-night: Civil Service Co.
On duty to-morrow: No. 1 Section
Army Battery.

Next for duty: H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Weall.
G. E. SZAWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

NOTICE.

UNITED SERVICES HOCKEY LEAGUE.
The following will represent the H.K.V.C.
against the 4th K.S.L.I. in a league
match to-day at 4.30 p.m. on the
Happy Valley Hockey Ground:—Lance-
Corpls. Edmunds and Vinesh, Ptes.
Sara, Redmond, Balmer, Johnson,
Miskin, Brayshaw, Evans, Sim, Dyer,
Ball, and Brand.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

Parades for to-day, 26th instant, at 5.15
p.m.:—
"A" Co. on the Cricket Ground. Dress:
Drill order.
Recruits on the Cricket Ground. Dress:
Drill order.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters.
Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquar-
ters. Uniform to be worn.

DETAILS.

Orderly Officer from the morning of the 28th
to the morning of February 4th: Lieut.
C. H. Blason.
G. E. H. BROWN, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

NOTICE.

Before the parade of "B" Co. on Friday,
28th inst., it is proposed to have the
Company photographed at 4.45 p.m. It
is particularly requested that all mem-
bers will attend at that time.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic
receipts for the week ending 24th January
is as follows:—

	Receipts for week for 2 weeks	Aggregate receipts for 2 weeks
This year	811.49	8,235
Last year	1,149	2,147
Increase	1,959	4,248
Decrease		

INTIMATIONS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

YOUNG PORTUGUESE CLERK. Must be smart and agile. Write, stating age, experience and salary required to—
Box No. 29,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [204]

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are specially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1946 for one share, \$100 paid up, numbered 11018, standing in the Register in the name of WO SANG, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 26th April, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said share will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [206]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [207]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
IN LIQUIDATION.

CLEARANCE SALE.

Discounts ranging from 25% to 50% FOR CASH.
All goods are marked with "before the war" prices.

GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL WATCHES of best ENGLISH, AMERICAN and SWISS Manufacture.
DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELLERY
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS, by MAPIN & WEBB, Ltd.
SCIENTIFIC, NAUTICAL AND SURVIVING INSTRUMENTS by best ENGLISH Firms.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [208]

G. & R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on the 24th day of February, 1916, for Indian Supplies.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1916. [209]

G. & R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until Noon on the undermentioned dates for the following Services—

Meat,	Monday, 7th	February, 1916.
Fuel (Coal, etc.),	Thursday, 10th	February, 1916.
General Supplies A	Monday, 14th	February, 1916.
Hospital Supplies	Thursday, 17th	February, 1916.
Washing	Monday, 14th	February, 1916.
Barrack Services—	Thursday, 17th	February, 1916.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above dates in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR FORAGE, etc." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1916. [198]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
West Point Building Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [175]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
The General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [177]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122 dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 86001 to 86100 inclusive fully paid up, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916. [144]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 25th February, 1916.

Forms may be had on application
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVARIA,
Care of E. PARSONS,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [163]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toys Kien Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Hyphen, immediate possession.
Apply to—
(SHEWAN, TOMES & Co)
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [33]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
NO. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway
By.
GODOWNS, at Wanchoi.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three brothers at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [19]

TO LET.

"ELLANDONAN," No. 5, Des Vœux Vill., No. 54, THE PEAK. Fully furnished, including Piano, from 1st April to 31st October.
No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, from 1st March, 1916.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.
No. 1, ZEALAND STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.
No. 58, PEEL STREET on Cause Road level.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.
NO. 3 "THE ALBANY," Rooms, in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchoi.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES Vœux VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Defunct).
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMPBELL VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [25]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

[13]

DEATH.

HARRIS.—At Nanking, China, on the 24th January, 1916, ROWLAND HARRIS, aged 31 years.

Hongkong Office: 104, DES Vœux ROAD, C.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 26th JANUARY, 1916

CHINESE STATESMEN AND
SOUTH CHINA.

As in all other countries where politics are esteemed as of chief importance, statesmen in China find the tide of their fortune ebb and flow. There are five men whose political or military history is not less interesting than that of those who in recent years have dominated the political arena at Home.

Apart from the head of the Chinese Government, the leading name was until recently that of CHONG HIUN, who showed great ability in the Yangtse Valley during the year of the Revolution. His sole aim was to defeat the designs of the revolutionists, and he did this effectively in the region assigned to him. He was regarded next to the President, as the strongest man in the Chinese Empire. But to-day the man who occupies that seat of honour is LIUNG Tsi Kwong, the Viceroy, or Governor, of Canton Province. His task was by no means an enviable one when he assumed office at Canton. He took up his duties at a time when the Province was in a very turbulent condition, and he succeeded in bringing order out of chaos. Now that he has the affairs of Canton city and neighbourhood well in hand, he has undertaken the gigantic task of dealing with provincial centres, where more lawlessness exists than during any period that we can remember. We wish him speedy success. Already he has turned his attention to bandits and robbers. In doing so, he has departed from the old method of dealing with county after county and is sending troops into several contiguous counties simultaneously, thus giving less chance of escape to miscreants who, at the approach of danger, have been in the habit

of passing from one county into another, in order to elude capture. Other men of conspicuous capacity at present are PHUNG KWET CHONG, THON TSHU KWUI, and K'ONG KWUI THI. The five men named, who form the bulwark of the monarchical idea to-day, probably never gave their inmost consent to a Republican form of Government. They believed that for the stability and prosperity of their country a representative form of government, such as a Republic implies, was out of place because the proportion of Chinese who were versed in modern thought and forms of government was negligible. We must credit them with cherishing patriotic intentions and with working for the good of their country. In their hands the fate of China, politically at least, will rest for some years to come.

In South China is the greatest need for able Chinese administrators. The South is the breeding-place of discordant elements, and wise statesmanship is needed to preserve the unity of south and north. It is quite conceivable that a repetition in some of the other southern Provinces of that which is taking place in Yunnan might easily lead to a partition of north and south China—a consummation which millions of people in the South would welcome.

The head of the State is well aware of this, and he is placing his ablest lieutenants where their talent is most needed, and bestowing high favours upon them. It is no easy matter to gather from an intelligent Chinaman why he favours a republican régime. An ideal republic is as rare as an ideal monarchy. A French Republic and a British monarchy leave little to be desired, and the intelligent Chinaman knows it. Why, then, is he so often found in love with a Republic? We need not wonder. The monarchy known to him is that of the Manchus, admitted by all observers to have been loathed by the Chinese people.

Such ideas as those of freedom, justice, liberty and equity were unknown under its baleful rule and personal right or protection by law was non-existent. Manchu tyranny to the Chinaman was the negation of all honourable endeavours after human aspirations and ideals. Government by the people was to him the ideal of nationhood, and therefore he cherished Republicanism.

Consequently he is apt to view with concern a return to monarchism, fearing a repetition of Manchuism. An enlightened Government such as we expect under FUNG HIEN will, however, dispel these illusions and bring about a happy, contented and prosperous China.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 9 a.m.

The Rev. J. K. Macdonald is giving a lecture to-night on "The Sun" at the European Y.M.C.A.

The Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society will be held in the City Hall next Thursday at noon. The Hon. Mr. David Landale will take the chair.

Prince George Michailowitch, the Tsar's special envoy to the Mikado, who arrived at Kobe on the battleship *Kashima*, met with an enthusiastic ovation as he drove through the streets on his way to the railway-station to take train to Tokyo.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, a clearance sale is advertised in connection with the liquidation of Messrs. C. J. Gaupp & Co., Ltd., the discounts ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. for cash. In connection with the sale we have been asked to state that the proceeds will be utilised for the sole benefit of the British creditors of the firm. This will be a great opportunity for bargain hunters.

A fire which was fortunately confined to a few bales of cotton broke out at Holt's Godown at a late hour on Monday night. Pending the arrival of the Hongkong Fire Brigade a large number of coolies got to work removing the bales surrounding the fire. The Fire Brigade's water float played on the smouldering bales and everything was regarded as safe inside a couple of hours. The damage done was mainly caused by water.

At a general meeting of British subjects held at the Consulate-General, Canton, on January 19th, it was decided to close the Prince of Wales' Fund as from December 31st last. The total amount sent to that date was £2,171.18.3s. At the same meeting the Committee of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas (Messrs. Dent, Forbes, Kavarana and Sandeman) was unanimously re-elected to serve as a General Committee, with His Majesty's Consul-General as ex-officio Chairman, for the collection and disposal of subscriptions to be devoted to British War Funds.

The Headmaster of Queen's College (Mr. T. K. Dehy) has received an interesting letter from Mr. Neil Falconer, of Edinburgh, who is a brother of a former Second Master at Queen's. Mr. Falconer says that his brother's widow and family are now in Glasgow.

Mr. Harold Burt, eldest son of the Rev. E. W. Burt, of the English Baptist Mission, Weihien; Shanghai, has been awarded an open Classical Scholarship at Balliol College Oxford, in the competition for which he obtained first place. Mr. Harold Burt was educated at the Chetoo Schools and afterwards at Bristol Grammar School. Like so many others, Mr. Burt has heard the call of King and Country and refuses to take advantage of his success for the time being.

Lieut. R. H. Sutherland, R.G.A. (formerly of Queen's College, Hongkong), who is in India studying native languages, came across Professor H. L. O. Garrett (also a former Queen's master) at Lahore. Both were prominent figures in Hongkong sporting circles, the first named being an excellent all-round cricketer and the latter a good soccer player. Professor Garrett, who (the *Yellow Dragon* learns) is shortly to become an author, was on his way to Europe for active service when he was recalled from Bombay. He is now engaged on recruiting work.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

Little more than sixty seconds sufficed to dispose of the business before the Sanitary Board at yesterday's fortnightly meeting. There was an unusually small attendance, the members present being Messrs. D. W. Tratman (President of the Board), P. W. Goldring, Chan Kai Ming, Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer) and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

Letters from the Government granting applications for the erection of 30 water-closets at Nos. 13 to 44, Nathan Road, Kowloon, and one water-closet and urinal at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's works, Hungnam, were laid on the table.

An application for permission to erect an additional water-closet at No. 4 Hostel, Hongkong University, was recommended to be granted.

An application for permission to erect a trough closet at No. 16, Des Vœux Road Central was adjourned to the next meeting. The President said that he had that afternoon received a letter from the owners of the property which considerably modified the position. He would circulate the letter next week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BADGE OF MERIT IN SHANGHAI.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The letter written by the British Consul-General in Shanghai, and published in your paper a few days ago, made it very clear to me that those British subjects who are earning their living in the Far East are in a much happier position as regards their future than their brothers at home.

The Consul-General states that it is important to keep up and increase our business activity, and declares that those men are true patriots who don't themselves the gratification of active service in order to remain at the service of their employers. They may be, but how would the man at home, who has been taken by the scruff of the neck and forced to give up a business which, after several years of toil, he has just managed to place on a paying basis, regard the relative position? He may be a young artisan or small tradesman, I should imagine that he has little chance of securing exemption from the Tribunals on the ground that his services are essential to the State, and yet I have no doubt he considers his activities of just as much national importance as those of the young man in Shanghai, who is engaged in selling piece-goods to the Chinese. In one case the man has to leave all and take his place in the trenches; his financial ruin is complete. In the other, the man continues to draw a good salary, live in comfort, and is presented with a certificate by the Consul-General stating that he has done his duty.

I am only drawn to make this comparison because I have grown tired of reading the frantic appeals to the shirker which constantly appear in the Home papers, because I have heard those appeals supported by quite a number of sleek and prosperous-looking young men in the Far East, upon whom, as far as one can judge, the war has not had the slightest influence and for which they have not been called upon to make any real sacrifice.

The issue should not be clouded by the assumption that the presence of these men is required in Shanghai or elsewhere in order to defend British interests in the military sense.

The question has been reduced by the Consul-General at Shanghai to the terms of business and if the young business man at home wishes to kick against the Compulsion Act because it will ruin his prospects and bring hardship upon those associated with him, why should all the nice girls be encouraged to hand him the white feather when, under similar circumstances, the British Consul is awarding badges of merit to his brothers in Shanghai?—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.
Hongkong, January 24th.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate General in Hongkong from the Manila Observatory:—

11.10 a.m. Jan. 25, 1916.
Cyclone or typhoon crossing southern Mindanao, filling up.

THE WAR.

TURKS IN HEADLONG FLIGHT.

CHASED BY RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

BREAD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

GERMAN AERIAL ACTIVITY.

GREAT ECONOMY IN BRITAIN.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PLIGHT OF MONTENEGRINS.

NO HELP FROM ANYWHERE.

PARIS, January 24th.

According to a Petrograd telegram the Montenegrin Colonel Lopovatz declares that only 5,800 Montenegrins, with ten old guns and very little ammunition, occupied Lovtchen. Montenegro did not receive help from any quarter. Antivari was open to bombardment by the Austrian Fleet, and transports, laden with provisions, were sunk. Six Austrian battleships bombarded Lovtchen. The Montenegrins could not wait for help any longer. One-eighth of the population had died from famine and they only had twenty-three field guns with thirty shells apiece, their rifles were out of repair, and they had only a small supply of cartridges. The men's boots and clothes were worn out, and the men were foodless. There were only 15,000 fighting men left. Colonel Lopovatz added: "Whatever happens we will be at them again in the Spring."

GERMANY AND SERBIA.

KAISER COPYING NAPOLEON.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A French war correspondent telegraphs that the Germans requested three Serbian ex-Ministers to convene a Serbian Electoral Body, whereupon the Kaiser would open a new Parliament with a view to having one of his sons or an Austrian Prince made King of Serbia. The ex-Ministers refused. Their fate is unknown.

Germany is refusing to allow even neutrals to leave Serbia. Americans are making representations on the matter.

ENEMY CAPTURE BERAT.

ADVANCE TOWARDS VALONA AND DURAZZO.

SALONIKA, January 24th.

The Austro-Bulgarians have captured Berat. The Bulgarians are proceeding to Valona and the Austrians towards Durazzo, where Essad Pasha is making military preparations.

OCCUPATION OF SKUTARI.

AN AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AMSTERDAM, January 24th.

An Austrian communiqué announcing the occupation of Skutari last evening does not mention prisoners. It says that the Serbian garrison retreated without resisting. The Austrians also occupied Nilsitch, Danelograd and Podgoritz.

FRENCH AIRCRAFT RAID MONASTIR.

SALONIKA, January 24th.

Forty-five French aircraft bombarded Monastir on January 23rd and did heavy damage to the railway station, railway lines, barracks, and ammunition depots.

MONASTIR HEAVILY BOMBED.

SALONIKA, January 24th.

Over two hundred bombs were dropped on Monastir and neighbouring enemy positions, and another squadron dropped a hundred bombs on positions at Ghegali. All the aeroplanes returned safely.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISCOVERY AT SALONIKA.

PARIS, January 24th.

A Salonika telegram states that a secret store of 15,000 litres of petrol was discovered and seized by the French. General Serail immediately informed M. Skouloudis.

BREAD FAMINE AT SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, January 24th.

A Salonika telegram states that the bakers have struck owing to lack of flour. Bread is at famine prices.

IMPECUNIOUS GREECE.

MORE MONEY FROM THE ENTENTE.

ATHENS, January 23rd.

The Greco-Entente Loan negotiations are progressing favourably and nearing a conclusion.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS IN HEADLONG FLIGHT.

DASHING RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

PETROGRAD, January 24th.

The defeated Turks are in headlong flight towards Erzerum. They continue to abandon enormous quantities of war material. The stragglers are scattering and hiding in the villages being unable to escape the Russian cavalry who appeared yesterday before Erzerum.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS RAIDED.

TROOP TRAIN DERAILED AND MANY KILLED.

PETROGRAD, January 24th.

A brilliant raid has been made by Lettish volunteers on the Libau Romy Railway. They crawled up to the railway in broad daylight, killed the German sentry and cut ten yards of the line. A Lett then dressed himself in the sentry's cloak and gave "line clear" to an approaching troop train, which was smashed up, hundreds being killed.

BELGIAN MACHINE-GUN CORPS FOR RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, January 24th.

The Belgian motor machine-gun corps, which was sent to Russia three months ago, was reviewed by the Tsar prior to its departure from Petrograd for the front.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKING OF THE "PERSIA."

A DISCLAIMER BY AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, January 25th.

A Vienna telegram states that the Austrian Government has informed the United States Ambassador at Vienna that no Austrian submarine was involved in the sinking of the Persia.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT ENEMY BOMBARDMENTS.

20,000 GERMAN SHELLS.

PARIS, January 25th. A communiqué states:—There has been the most violent enemy bombardment near the mouth of the Yser, in the region of Nieupoit, the Germans firing 20,000 shells. The infantry tried to debouch, but our curtain of fire prevented them leaving the trenches, except a few parties which our fire immediately dispersed. The artillery on both sides was most active in the region of Boesinghe, Helles and Steenstraete. Small parties of the enemy who attempted to cross the canal at Helles were thrown back by the infantry and machine fire. The enemy in Artois, west of the Arras-Lens road, after exploding a mine tried a fresh attack which was immediately arrested by grenades and rifle fire. A second attack further south was equally unsuccessful. Our batteries north of Soissons wrecked German trenches at Hill 129, east of Godai farm. In the Rheims district our artillery, guided by aeroplanes, seriously damaged a German battery.

ACTIVITY IN ARTOIS.

GERMAN CONVOYS BOMBED.

PARIS, January 24th.

A communiqué states:—There has been activity with grenades and aerial torpedoes in Artois. The French batteries bombarded German convoys at Roye. Ten shells were fired into Nancy.

French air squadrons bombed German fairs in the region of Rheims, and encampments at Middlekerke and Houlluhst.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, January 24th.

It is unofficially reported that Brigadier General Fittin has died of wounds in France. Second Lieut. C. H. Davies, of the Welsh Regt. has been killed.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REIGN OF TERROR IN TURKEY.

GERMAN TROOPS FOR THE SUPPORT OF ENVER PASHA.

SALONIKA, January 24th.

Fifty thousand German troops have arrived in Constantinople. They are intended to support Enver Pasha, who is governing by terror and alone. Swift and secret executions of Turks suspected of disaffection are a daily occurrence. Twenty-five Turkish officers were thrown into the Bosphorus one night with stones tied round their throats.

Before the arrival of the German Army there had been many broils between the Turks and the Germans.

OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

ENEMY CAMP DESTROYED.

LONDON, January 25th.

An official announcement regarding the operations in Egypt states that General Wallace's column attacked a Senussi camp on the 23rd. The enemy was dispersed and the camp burned.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COMPULSION BILL.

NO INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, January 24th.

In the House of Commons, on the report stage of the Compulsion Bill, Mr. Walter Long moved as an amendment that the question whether a man was deemed to have enlisted if he had been transferred to the Reserve should be decided by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and that a man should not be liable to the death sentence for disobeying the order calling him up for active service. No such proceedings should be instituted except during war and for six months after.

In the course of the discussion it was emphasised that the Government had no idea of introducing any form of industrial compulsion.

LATER.

The Military Service Bill passed its third reading by 383 votes against 38. The Bill was immediately sent to the House of Lords where it passed the first reading.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

BELGIUM'S WRONGS MUST BE REDRESSED.

LONDON, January 24th.

A New York telegram states that a distinguished Belgian Jesuit priest, who was lately received by the Pope, states that His Holiness told him that he would never consent to offer his good services for the re-establishment of peace unless Belgium had all her territories, liberties and international rights restored without prejudice to her claim for an adequate indemnity and the restitution of private property.

WAR IN THE AIR.

SOME COMPARISONS IN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, January 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant stated that during the past four weeks thirteen British, and nine—probably eleven—German aeroplanes were lost in Flanders. We made six raids and the enemy thirteen, we using 138 machines and the enemy twenty, while 1,227 British machines flew over the German lines, and only 310 German aeroplanes over our lines.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BREAD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

LONDON, January 24th.

A French wireless message states that on the 24th inst. a large crowd of women and children demonstrated in front of the Ministries at Berlin against the reduction of the bread allowance. They were dispersed by the police, many being killed, injured and arrested.

SWEDEN AND NEUTRALITY.

TO BE STRICTLY OBSERVED.

STOCKHOLM, January 25th.

During the debate in the Riksdag, the Premier, in a fine speech, affirmed that the policy of the Government was one of sincere neutrality. The doubts which had arisen had resulted from a suspicious frame of mind and a lack of knowledge of what sincerely impartial neutrality meant. Sweden would continue strictly neutral.

AEROPLANE OVER DOVER.

AN EXCITING CONTEST.

LONDON, January 25th.

It is officially announced that a German aeroplane which flew over Dover in the afternoon was engaged by all the anti-aircraft guns. Two British machines also pursued the aeroplane.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN TO TAKE CHARGE.

LONDON, January 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant announced that there had only been minor operations in East Africa. General Smith-Dorrien will embark for East Africa after a short stay at Capetown, to which place he had proceeded for consultation with the Union Government. Heavy rains had impeded operations in Nyasaland.

CALM IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, January 24th.

Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake reports, regarding events in Mesopotamia, that a few hours armistice was concluded on the 22nd inst. for the removal of the wounded and the burial of the dead. The Tigris has risen seven feet at Kut in forty-eight hours, and has prevented all the movements of troops on land. General Townshend reports that he has sufficient supplies for his troops, and that he has not been further engaged.

THE NEED FOR ECONOMY.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES TO BE CLOSED.

LONDON, January 24th.

The Government has decided that all public museums and galleries shall be closed on the ground of economy. This means a saving of a quarter of a million annually.

THE MURDER OF EDITH CAVELL.

NEW FRENCH THREE ACT PLAY.

PARIS, January 23rd.

Two well known French playwrights are completing a three-act play, entitled "The Murder of Edith Cavell."

THE DOUBLE INCOME-TAX QUESTION.

SOLUTION SUGGESTED BY "THE TIMES."

LONDON, January 24th.

Dealing with the question of double Income Tax, the *Times* suggests an inter-Imperial arrangement whereby the Income Tax on colonial merchants or Companies with offices in Great Britain should be equitably divided between the Exchequers of the Mother Country and each interested Dominion, so as to relieve the firms of separate liabilities to Income Tax under the different Governments at all their places of business.

AGE LIMIT FOR ARMY CANDIDATES.

LONDON, January 24th.

The lower age-limit for candidates for entrance to Woolwich, Sandhurst, or the Training College in India is to be raised to seventeen for Woolwich and seventeen and a half for the others from the examination in June next.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 25th.

The water is still rising at Ostzaan and Breda, and many more houses are suffering. At Parmend, despite the south wind, the tide rose unprecedentedly high, and the new south portion of the town was evacuated.

GIFT FROM BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE HAGUE, January 25th.

As a token of its sympathy and esteem for the Dutch people, the British Government have sent to the Foreign Minister 22,000 sterling for the flood sufferers. The King of the Belgians has sent a personal gift of £200.

PANAMA CANAL.

DATE OF RE-OPENING CANNOT BE FORETOLD.

PANAMA, January 25th.

Colonel Goethals states that he cannot predict the date for the re-opening of the Canal, on account of the uncertainty regarding the movement of slides.

"YASAKA MARU" SURVIVORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENTERTAINED AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

HONGKONG PASSENGERS AND THEIR EXPERIENCES.

The passengers, Captain, officers and crew of the torpedoed Japanese liner *Yasaka Maru* arrived in Hongkong on board the new French mail boat *Andre Lebon* yesterday. All were looking the picture of health, and on the features of none could be detected any ill-effects of the experiences which had been undergone. There were quite a number of Hongkong residents on board, and these were heartily welcomed by their friends when the big liner took up her berth.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha are to be congratulated on the happily conceived idea of entertaining their patrons to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, and the gathering at the Hotel last night was a memorable and in many respects a most remarkable one. Mr. T. Kusumoto (Manager of the local office of the N.Y.K.) occupied the chair.

The guests seemed in the best of spirits, and sustained an animated flow of conversation. There was immediate and respectful silence, however, when Mr. Kusumoto rose to propose the toast of the health, happiness, and future prosperity of the guests. He said—I won't take up much of your time, but I think it behoves me, as the representative in Hongkong of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to address to you a few short words of sympathy for the personal losses you have sustained, due to the unjustifiable sinking of the magnificent liner that you were once on, and at the same time express my hearty congratulations to you all for the happy escape from loss of life. I will not dwell on the horrors of the situation and the sufferings and distresses you all have undergone. I trust time and better luck in store for you all will at least temper, if not efface, the terrible experiences you have gone through, and I ask you all to join me in drinking this toast to your future prosperity and happiness.

Mr. OWEN HUGHES responded on behalf of the guests. In a well-delivered speech he said—On behalf of the passengers of the late steamer *Yasaka Maru* we thank you for your kind hospitality and your thoughtfulness in asking us to foregather to-night at this Hotel. I am sure I am expressing the feelings of my fellow-passengers when I say how much we appreciate all that has been done for us. (Hear, hear.) Not only here, but from the moment we landed at Port Said, I can truthfully say that it would not have been possible for anyone to have given greater attention to their unfortunate passengers than that given us by your representatives. (Hear, hear.) We thank you also for your kind words of sympathy with us in our distress. Likewise we rejoice with you that we are all here and in good health. For this we have to thank kind Providence and the magnificent way in which our true friend, Captain Yamawaki—(applause)—and his officers and crew looked after us in our troubles. No words of mine, I am sure can express to you, Sir, and your Company the deep gratitude and admiration that we feel for the most excellent seamanship displayed by the Captain and officers and every member of that ship's company. I do not know what we can do to express our grateful thanks to the Captain and officers and crew, but I would venture, on behalf of my fellow-passengers, to suggest that your Directors at home consider the building of a second *Yasaka Maru* as good as the one in which we had the pleasure of travelling, and place her under the command of our good friend Captain Yamawaki, with his officers and crew. (Hear, hear.) I can assure you that I should be proud to travel under him and his crew. With these words I thank you again for your very kind hospitality. (Loud applause.)

The health of the Captain, officers and crew, and the success of the N.Y.K. was heartily drunk by the guests. Captain YAMAWAKI, in acknowledgement, protested that it was the magnificent behaviour of the passengers that enabled his orders to be carried out so promptly and so clearly. The passengers one and all, men, women, and children, were very calm and splendid. A Japanese passenger on the *Yasaka Maru* also expressed his admiration of the conduct of the Captain, officers and crew. When the explosion occurred the Captain instructed the officers and crew to work promptly for the salvation of the lives of the passengers, and they were indeed exceedingly thankful to them. Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan were struggling together in this unparalleled war, and they must all be determined to protect their liberty and civilisation against the Central Empires of Europe.

HONGKONG PASSENGERS' STORIES.

Mr. A. E. Griffen, interviewed by one of our representatives, said the ship was torpedoed somewhere in the vicinity of half past two in the afternoon. "I was in my cabin at the time, and was dozing off when I felt the ship struck. I knew in a moment what had happened, that we were torpedoed. I immediately collared the lifeboats which were in the cabin and ran in search of my wife, who had been on an even keel. She had a rather heavy cargo, the nature of which probably kept her steady. The work of disembarkation proceeded methodically and quickly, and within ten minutes of the explosion the first boat got away with her load. My boat set out about ten minutes later. Only one boat met with misfortune, and in that case no passengers were in it. We rowed away some little distance, the boats were roped together, and sails erected.

The ship was struck between the No. 1 and No. 2 holds and filled very gradually. Her nose slowly disappeared, until she stood almost straight up, with the Japanese flag (which had been put up when the vessel was struck) flying. Then she dived out of sight. The passengers and the Japanese officers and crew gave her a final cheer as she plunged. "Some saw the submarine when we were in the boat a little distance off. Then, half an hour afterwards, I saw the conning-tower of the submarine. She apparently opened her valves and allowed gases and steam generated below to escape, and then submerged again. We were unable to see whether she was German or Austrian. Some say that several times after dark she manoeuvred round us waiting, it was supposed, for a rescuing ship, to catch her.

"Luckily there was a smooth sea running, with only a slight growing swell, and there was a light breeze. The ship had sent out wireless calls for assistance and a reply had been received that assistance was being sent from Port Said. We were only about 70 miles from that port. In the night we saw quite a number of ships passing, and signals were made, but no attempt was made to rescue us until the French tugboat came up, and took us on board.

"We had a glorious reception from the French warships in port when we steamed into Port Said some time after 10 a.m. The Admiral on the French flagship came down and stood to the salute, and the crews lined the decks and cheered us vociferously."

Mr. Griffen was loud in his praise of the conduct of all, and of the arrangements made by the Company's agents to relieve their distressed condition.

Mr. Owen Hughes was equally emphatic in his praise, and was particularly warm in his expressions regarding the conduct of the ladies. Even the children, who had been foodless for hours, were as "good as gold," and went to sleep in the boats.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

PEKING, January 25th.

It is officially denied that officials' salaries are to be reduced by thirty per cent. next month.

WINE AND TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

It is reported to the Government that the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly receipts are expected to realise thirty million dollars.

PROPOSED SHORT-TERM INTERNAL LOAN.

The announcement is made that an internal loan of ten million dollars is to be raised for a period of six years only. It is to be used for military and administrative purposes not connected with the Monarchy. The Chinese banks have advanced the Government two million dollars without interest for its present purposes.

LEFT WRITING IN THE GALLOON.

As soon as the torpedo struck Mrs. Griffen gathered up her papers and went in search of me, with the consequence that we missed each other. We soon met again at the door to our cabin. We both went on to the upper deck, and stood near the No. 1 boat, to which we were detailed in accordance with a notice in our cabins. The absence of anything approaching panic was remarkable. All were most calm, and one would never have imagined that the ship on which we were standing had received her death-blow and might at any moment go down.

It was fortunate that she remained on an even keel. She had a rather heavy cargo, the nature of which probably kept her steady. The work of disembarkation proceeded methodically and quickly, and within ten minutes of the explosion the first boat got away with her load. My boat set out about ten minutes later. Only one boat met with misfortune, and in that case no passengers were in it. We rowed away some little distance, the boats were roped together, and sails erected.

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OTHER DETAILS.

**650,000 FIT MEN AVAILABLE
AUSTRALIA.**

The recruiting campaign is being vigorously conducted in Australia. *The Times*, Melbourne correspondent writes: "Every part of the Commonwealth is asked to contribute its quota. The municipalities act as local mittees. The Prime Minister issued a circular directing that information given to the committee should be treated as confidential, and that nothing in the nature of intrusion or coercion should be strongly discountenanced. It is estimated that over 650,000 fit men are available, and it is believed that Government will insist that all men of military age should answer the appeal."

THE RUSSIANS "HURRAH!"

GERMANS TRICKED AND CAPTURED.

An incident significantly illustrating the changed moral of the German troops reported from the Riga front. The Russians, who had attacked, were forced to retire hastily to avoid an outflanking movement, and were followed closely by a German force.

Suddenly a Russian non-commissioned officer turned on the pursuers, shouting "Hurrah!" His example was followed by all the Russians, who turned and advanced to meet the enemy.

The Germans appeared to be paralysed by the sudden change of front, and threw their hands in token of surrender, throwing away their rifles. The Russians made 400 prisoners, and marched triumphantly.

**WHAT GERMAN SCHOOL
CHILDREN WISH.**

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* relates that the head mistress of a girls' board school asked the children to write out what they would ask for, "if a good fairy would suddenly appear before you and give you anything for Christmas, you can ask."

The first answer opened ran:—
I would ask before everything else that the bells might ring out that peace be declared.

The second was as follows:—
I would ask for the war to be finished and that peace eternal might for ever prevail over the world.

Nearly half the entire school replied in a similar vein. The other half asked for food and clothing. A typical reply to the effect that "mother might get bread she wanted for Christmas!"

Another one said:—
I would ask for a big plum cake and a nice warm shawl.

"Where on earth," asks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "could the children have got these ideas from?"

KULTUR AT ITS HEIGHT.

The voice of German Kultur, as through the *Düsseldorfer Anzeiger*, demands the slaughter of the English prisoners if food is not at once presented to enter Germany. The following is quoted by the *Express*:—

UNHAPPY FATE OF PEACEFUL LUXEMBURG.

UNDER HUN RULE.

DURAND DUCHESS REPORTED IN A CONVENT.

M. Joseph Lenoir, formerly of Duden, Luxembourg, has arrived in New York as a refugee from the Grand Duchy, where, according to his statements, says the *Central News* correspondent, intolerable conditions prevail under the Prussian régime. M. Lenoir asserts that the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide has retired, or is about to retire, to a convent, that the identity of the people of Luxembourg has been obliterated, and that every clause of the Treaty of 1867 has been violated by the Germans.

Civil authority has been superseded by military rule, and innocent persons are arrested on the most trivial pretext. If sentenced to death they are sent to Germany to serve out long terms of imprisonment, with hard labour.

The prices of food, owing largely to the fact that the German authorities are sending most of the foodstuffs to Germany for the use of the army, have increased from 100 per cent. to 500 per cent. The conditions under which the poor live are made more grave by the lack of employment.

The newspapers are subjected to a rigorous censorship, and some of the more prominent journals, notably the *Independence*, *Luxembourgeois*, have been suspended, and their editors sent to prison in Germany for printing only the news. Announcement of the Grand Duchess' intention to enter a convent was not allowed to be made public by the Press.

"FOR THE RED CROSS."

The country is held by 300,000 German troops, and, although it was at first announced that everything they commandeered would be paid for, this has not been done. The people of Luxembourg are not permitted to send any money out of the Duchy, and all are required to surrender 20 per cent. of the money in their possession "for the use of the German Red Cross."

At the time of the invasion of Luxembourg on August 2nd, 1914, the little army of the Duchy, numbering 250 officers and men, was imprisoned and kept in captivity for several months before its members were released and put to work in the iron mines.

When refugees came to Luxembourg from France all persons who aided them in any way were imprisoned. Many homes where French women and children found asylum were burned down.

ANNEXATION THREAT.

M. Lenoir adds that the German authorities offer little objection to natives of the country entering Holland, but they are warned not to return. He declares that arrangements are being perfected for an indefinite occupation, and that a proclamation of annexation may be looked for at any time. Meantime, unless conditions rapidly improve, the people of Luxembourg will face starvation, practically without hope of relief.

GIRLS IN UNIFORM.

HOW THE RAILWAY INNOVATION HAS SPREAD.

Impresario of the stamp of the late Mr. George Edwards must be hard at work, somewhere in unknown London, designing the dresses that give a touch of the gaiety to almost every street, hotel, and railway station.

Fresh employment seems to be found daily for girls in uniform. First of all it was the girl ticket collector. In place of the happy and uncomplaining young men who whistled peppermint fumes and the chorus of the latest comic song into your face—and who are now teaching these tunes to the respectful first line of an army—one day there appeared a corps de ballet that would have done credit to any *revue* or musical comedy. Their hats were worn at a jaunty angle over the very latest in coiffures, and their smart blue tunics were arranged so as to show the fashionable "glad neck," but the "glad eye" was solely concerned with the colour of your ticket and the date of your "season."

Passengers soon discovered how competent they were, and that they had apparently come to stay. That was their own opinion. They would tell you that they found the work a welcome change from their former employment; that once they had given their mind to it the details were soon learnt; and that (this was the important point) they thought the uniforms very becoming.

Consequently, other business concerns had nothing to do but follow such a promising lead. Girl chauffeurs began to be employed, but the move was not a great success owing to a certain amount of opposition from the men, besides the amount of training needed and the strain entailed. But the page girl and girl messengers sprang up like mushrooms everywhere.

At each house of business you can see them come and go. Some wear green macintoshes and green peaked caps, others black oilskins and sou'-westers, others wear a uniform that is so much like a smart costume that you can only tell them by the patches of circulars which they carry. Many of the uniforms are handsome, and others are hideous, especially when you see a small girl wearing a "large size" and a large girl wearing a "small size." But on the whole the effect certainly improves the aspect of commercial quarters.

Apart from appearance, the page girl and her kind offer several advantages. They are more willing, more energetic, and more eager to learn than boys, but they do not conform to established notions of law and order. The city magistrate will look in vain to them for the awe, genuine or spurious, with which he was treated by their male forerunners.

WIRELESS WAR.

COUNTER MOVES THAT BAFFLED THE RUSSIANS.

[BY LIEUT.-COL. ROUSTAM BEN.]

The Russian Headquarters Staff was long baffled by the extraordinary manner in which the Germans contrived to get news of almost every Russian concentration or movement, and at once sent a proportional number of men in order to prevent the contemplated offensive.

For instance, in the Dvinsk region, when the Russians began their attacks on the enemy, the character of the movement was immediately understood by the German General Staff in the Riga district, and the necessary measures to support the attacked point were taken with startling promptness. It was an enigma to the Russians why the enemy answered the attack begun on one part of the front by a counter-pressure on quite a different part of the war area, a point which was sometimes a hundred miles away from the presumed operation.

It was known that the enemy, after being stopped in his offensive, improved the rear of his army and was able to restore the destroyed railway lines in the Baltic Provinces which he succeeded in invading. It was also known that he had established new telegraph and telephone lines, but none of these means of communication could have allowed him so speedily to inform the most distant parts of his front in detail what had happened on other points.

How, then, did the enemy manage to make these communications with such speed and effectiveness?

The Russian Headquarters paid great attention to the investigation of this subject, and in the end the German method was discovered. It lay in the use of radio-telegraph on a colossal scale.

The rear of the army of von Bulow, for instance, is covered by a very large system of radio-telegraphic stations, and the same fact is doubtless true in regard to the other armies of the enemy.

Now it is quite comprehensible that the Germans, by using their powerful radio-telegraphic network, can not only in the course of a very few minutes inform their headquarters about every movement of the enemy, but can receive the necessary instructions on each part of their front. Having in their possession a splendid system of railway communication and an enormous number of motor-lorries, they are able to send the required reinforcements, without losing a moment, from one sector to another. In doing so the Germans select the shortest route, wholly neglecting the principle of tactics which condemns crossing regions already occupied by troops as likely to lead to confusion and directing their reinforcements straight through the "junctions" of their armies if they can thereby save time.

The "junction" of an army, it may be explained, is the place where the extreme flank of two different armies are in touch. Supposing two armies are holding a line. The troops of one division, which present the right flank of it, are occupying the village A, and the left wing of another division is just outside the village. The "junction" between these two divisions would be the village A, as a place more suitable for the defence.

The "junctions" also play an important rôle in indicating to the reserves their direction, and no reserves of one division can pass the "junction" without a special order. This last rule, which also exists in the allied armies, has often caused loss of time and even nullified the initiative of the commanders.

Being partisans of the positional system of warfare, and by all means trying to prevent the assaults from manoeuvring, the Germans are laying new temporary railways to these "junctions," and so are further confusing their adversaries.

It is really marvellous how quickly the Germans have restored all the railway lines and built new sections. The Russian General Staff has lately discovered that in Courland there were three new lines built by the Germans, two of which are directed from the frontier of East Prussia towards the north. One of these lines begins from the last station of the Interburg-Tilsit-Lausungen railway, and is directed through Tauragen-Skadaville-Shavli-Tanishki on Bausk with a junction from Skadaville to Rosgait. Another links Memel with the Libau-Romen railway through Kretingen-Schkuodi-Perekuln, and the third from the Libau-Romen line from the station Schadof to Povel, north of Povel.

These lines are in full activity, not only for military purposes, but even for a certain number of ordinary passengers.

Besides these, many lines of secondary importance have been built, and electric tramways have been constructed in numerous towns where this form of traction has never previously existed.

WINTER CAMPAIGN.

All this shows that the Germans have decided to pass the winter in the Baltic provinces awaiting the coming spring, in order to start again their offensive against Riga and against the Dvinsk. The statements of prisoners, von Bulow still hopes to capture Dvinsk, and will enter the Dvina River as soon as it is entirely frozen. The orders issued by General von Bulow, which have been found on the dead and on prisoners, show that he is preparing something even during the winter, and we may expect in the near future a new German dash on Dvinsk, which is considered by the German Headquarters as a key to the gates of Riga.

It is also known that this operation would be undertaken by the army of General Launstein, who is an important figure on the eastern front. He spent many years in Petrograd as military attaché, and followed the Russian army during the Manchurian war of 1904, where I made his personal acquaintance. He speaks perfect Russian, and knows the Russian army well. His appointment shows that the Germans are paying the greatest attention to Dvinsk, and will seek every means to capture it.—*Daily Express*.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

THE CASE AGAINST D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The adjourned trading with the enemy case against Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co. was continued in H.M.'s Police Court, Shanghai, on June 20th, before Mr. G. W. King (Magistrate).

Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defence.

Mr. J. E. Bingham (recalled) produced two extracts from the books of Zee Nan-kee, produced to him by the defendants. In the form in which the translations were made it did not appear to him as being an account, and with a view to making it clearer he had rearranged it in a manner which was more easy to follow. Since the last adjournment he had also examined three other books of Zee Nan-kee and as a result of his inspection he found in the first book, "The Company's book" (Soyka's book), more or less continuous trading between Zee Nan-kee and Soyka for two or three years, in duck feathers and export cargo.

His witness—When you say Soyka, you mean the foreign firm—Yes, the foreign firm, Soyka, which Zee Nan-kee calls "the company" in his book.

In answer to Mr. Macleod witness said he could not gather from the books what happened to the feathers bought by Soyka, though it was stated they were sold for export.

Can you tell us from the books where Zee Nan-kee got the feathers which were purchased by Soyka?—No, I have not made a search with that point in view.

There were no indications in the books of Zee Nan-kee being interested in joint account with Soyka in the moneys received from Lau So-sung.

Zee Nan-kee said that the last sale of duck feathers which he made to L. Soyka was on May 23rd, 1914. These feathers were exported to foreign countries. The terms of the sale were from Shanghai, the feathers being cleaned in Messrs. Liddell's or other godowns at his expense. He was also responsible for storage. As a rule the goods were shipped immediately after sale; they were passed through Customs by a shroff employed by Soyka. With regard to moneys paid to the company, these were for rabbit skins sold to dealers in the interior. The rabbit skins came from foreign countries, and he bought nothing else from Soyka save sewing machines. The duck feathers sold to Lau So-sung were bought from Chinese at Nanking, Wuhu, Anhui, and Shanghai; those sold to Soyka were similarly bought from dealers in the interior. Witness sent his own agents into the interior to collect the feathers and had been doing so for six years. Sometimes he sold to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Soyka, with the latter of whom the greater part of his business was done at first. He began dealing with British firms about a year ago.

In answer to Mr. McKean witness said he used the name of Soyka, which was the name of an Austrian firm. He had his office in Soyka's office; he received no salary from them nor did he pay them rent. This was done out of friendship, and because he had on occasion rendered help in the export business. Mr. Soyka was his old master. While Messrs. Liddell sent the bill to Messrs. Sassoon for storage, the money was ultimately paid by the Chinese seller.

Mr. McKean—in the case of Messrs. Sassoon and the contracts of sale to them you sold a large number of cases as "Soyka"?—Sassoon may have put in their own books the character "Soyka," but really it is my own business. The reason why the name "Soyka" was used by the defendant's compradore was originally because witness was changed because as Soyka, but later it was changed because they learned his personal name, Zee Nan-kee. Who he dealt with the defendant he dealt with their compradore and saw his shop only. It was by the compradore that he expected to be paid. Replying to Mr. Macleod witness said he was known among the foreign firms as Soyka, and also among the Chinese brokers and dealers. He was known under that name in Nanking and in other places. He used the name because by using the foreign name he escaped insult by the Chinese officers. Other Chinese used the names of other foreign firms for the same reason. Mr. McKean—You know to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as Soyka or as Soyka's compradore?—I am known as Soyka's compradore.

Also, Wholenam, who left the defendant's employ on September 28th, said he had done no work for them, save showing the compradore how to carry on. He also assisted in winding up certain contracts, but he did not inspect any more hides. Witness left a Chinese coolie, who had been with him for ten years, for sorting feathers and another Chinese for inspecting hides. He considered that there was no danger in carrying on the business by the defendant, as the compradore was responsible. The Chinese coolie he left with the defendant, was he considered, perfectly capable of passing feathers. Witness had received no payment of salary or in any other respect since the end of June. The skin bought towards the end of last year were not inspected by himself. He did not go to Messrs. Liddell's to obtain godown space for Messrs. Sassoon. When he was winding up affairs, Mr. Purcell of Messrs. Liddell's brought a Chinese to him with a request that he should introduce him to the defendant's compradore. He did so and the Chinese sold feathers to the compradore. Soon after the compradore complained that the other Chinese had no room to clean his feathers, and it was on behalf of the Chinese, not the defendant, that he arranged for the space.

While witness was with Soyka, Zee Nan-kee was selling feathers to Soyka, and also to foreign firms. When witness went to the defendant they did no feather business, and had only carried through one transaction in hides. It was for this business that he was engaged. The feather business was started in January, 1915, sample sales having been bought in June, 1914.

RUMANIA, AND THE TIME TO ACT.

DOUBLING HER TERRITORY.

The special correspondent of the *Temps* at Bucharest declares very positively that the Rumanian Government is for intervention on the side of the Allies, the only question being the time and occasion. Apropos of the recent manifestations on the part of the interventionists, the *Temps* correspondent says that if this campaign on the part of the Opposition is going to be taken as a proof that the great majority of Rumanians want their country to come into the war on the side of the Entente, one can say perfectly legitimately that this proof has been given a long time now. But it is quite wrong to conclude, as the *Giorale d'Italia* has done, that the Government at Bucharest has any other intentions concerning the attitude of Rumania.

M. Bratianu is quite as convinced as M. Filipescu and M. Take Jonescu that the only possible issue is to enter upon the war on the side of the Entente. He has said it in so many words, and has proved it by a whole policy (of munitions and exportations). In fact, he is so bound up with this policy that he could in no wise take up any contrary policy, and if ever the Crown were disposed to take the opposite direction—which is pure hypothesis—we should see happen in Rumania exactly what we saw at Athens, with M. Vassilios. The *Temps* correspondent, however, does not believe this could ever happen. The German Minister at Bucharest, a distinguished diplomat, has no doubt on the subject either; only the other day he said, "I receive less consideration here than if I were the representative of Montenegro."

In such circumstances it is not surprising that the truth to talk of "a stroke of desperation on the part of the Cabinet, risking everything in an intervention on the side of the Central Powers." As a matter of fact, the only difference that exists between the Opposition and the leader of the Government is one of date and method. As the date approaches and the demands of the Government regarding the co-operation of Russia in Bulgaria are satisfied, the time is drawing near when all differences will have been settled.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

There has been a misunderstanding between the interventionists group and M. Bratianu concerning certain expectations which were made at the beginning and ought to have been kept secret. It is impossible to say, but it forced the Premier to act alone without any declaration as to the object of his intentions. At the moment there is a deep gulf between M. Filipescu and M. Take Jonescu on the one hand and M. Bratianu on the other. The controversy has become enveloped on secondary questions, which are not worth being reported abroad, for they possess no importance from the point of view of foreign politics. The only outcome of them will probably be to render a national Government impossible, which is regrettable, since all parties ought to combine in the Government in these great crises, especially when the Opposition numbers such eminent personalities as M. Take Jonescu and Filipescu. There was no actual dissidence in the Liberal party, as reported by the *Giorale d'Italia*; all the deputies approve of the Government's policy, but none of them are ardent interventionists.

Altogether, says the *Temps* correspondent, as far as foreign policy is concerned, the struggle as to whether the Crown should be made to intervene is confined to the Majorescu-Marghiloman party, which is openly Germanophile and is supported by the Central Powers, but is very small in numbers, and the rest of the nation, including the Government, which is for intervention on the side of the Entente Powers. The latter is the only party which corresponds to the deep-seated aspirations of the Rumanian nation. Could it be otherwise when Rumania, with the Allies, will double her territory and attain that political independence and that power which are definitely the dearest views of all good Rumanians?

SIXTY YEARS A SMOKER.

"Mrs. Annie Johnson, of Merton Colliery, Durham, has just celebrated her 103rd birthday. She has been a pipe smoker for over sixty years.

In August Messrs. Sassoon were told that they would require a licence before they could retain the witness' services. He was told by the German Consulate and he was told by the secretary that, as he had been ten years in the East without registering he had lost his nationality. He was given a certificate to that effect, but the licence was not obtained.

Mr. McKean—Is there any arrangement between yourself and Messrs. Sassoon with regard to your re-engagement after the war?—No.

Understanding?—No; I think I have served Messrs. Sassoon right and I hope when the war is over I shall get back my position. That is the only thing I know about it. If my hope fails, I cannot help it.

The case was adjourned.

At times of crisis it must be Bovril

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailings Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will leave	For
		1916.	1916.	
TJISONDARI ...	JAVA	7th Feb.	11th Feb.	SAN FRANCISCO
KARIMOEN ...	JAVA	9th March.	13th March.	do.
TJIKEMBANG ...	JAVA	7th April.	11th April.	do.
ABAKAN...	JAVA	6th May.	10th May.	do.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

MANAGING AGENTS.

Yokohama, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1916.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRIFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 312

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK"

[28]

Baby's Welfare.

THE ALLENBURYS' FOODS being perfectly digestible and closely resembling human milk, give freedom from digestive ailments, promote sound sleep and ensure vigorous health and development.

The Allenburys' Foods

and the ALLENBURYS' FEEDER, Simplest and Best.

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards. RUSKS (Malted). From 10 months upwards.

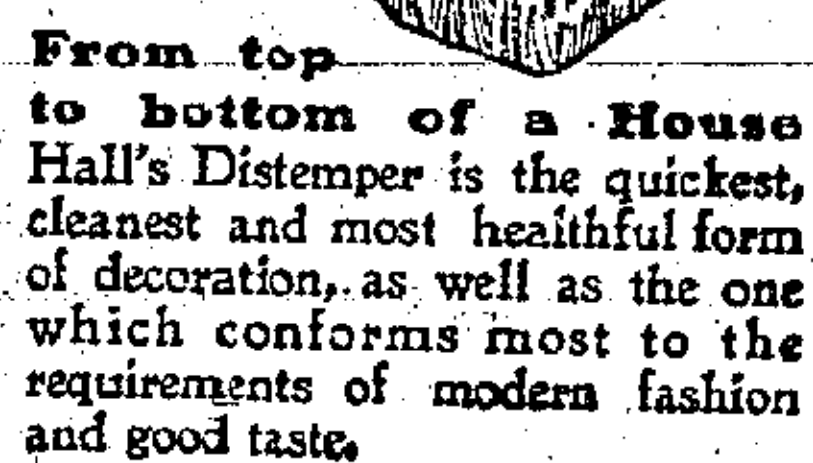
A Pamphlet on Infant Feeding and Management Free.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., 4a Peking Road, Shanghai, R.P.O. Box 153, and London, England.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.



Trade Mark
makes beautiful washable walls.
It is applied with a white-wash brush,
disinfects, and destroys all microbes,
dries like flat paint, and sets hard as
as cement. It contains no lead and
therefore does not discolour or turn
black, nor crack, scale or peel off.

Sole Agents, South China.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

ON LONDON—	January 25th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Credite, at 4 months' sight	3/4
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/4
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	27 1/2
Credite, at 4 months' sight	28 1/2
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	100 nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	100 nom.
Credite, at 60 days' sight	100 nom.
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100 nom.
Bank, on demand	145 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100 nom.
Bank, on demand	145 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	73 3/4
Private, 30 days' sight	100 nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand	93 1/2
ON MANILA—On demand—Peco	93 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	85
ON CANTON—On demand	107
ON HAIKONG—On demand	116 p.m.
ON HANKOW—On demand	78 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—On demand	78 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.20
OLD LEAP, 100 fine, per tail	\$57.40
BANK SILVER, per \$	27 ad.

			per cent.
Hongkong..	20 cents pieces...	\$ 8.25	discount.
Hongkong....	10 " "	\$ 8.20	"
Canton.....	20 " "	\$17.91	"
Canton.....	10 " "	\$18.60	"

HONGKONG, 25TH JANUARY, 1915.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886.	Ts 767,200.	Ts 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH,
Share Brokers.

LAMBERT & BUTLER
LONDON

THE CARRIER
STOUT
LONDON

This stout is brewed by hand from the purest and finest of JAMES'S GATE WATER, and is of a quality that will stand the test of time.

LAMBERT & BUTLER
ENGLAND

85 Cents a tin.

THE GARRISON

SMOKING TOBACCO

Manufactured by J. B. Garrison, New York

Imported by J. B. Garrison, New York

Lambert & Butler, England.

\$1.25 for $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
airtight tin.

\$1.25 for $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
airtight tin.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

Paid up Capital \$15,700,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Steeling
 \$1,510,000, at—\$16 000,000
 Silver \$19,000,000

 \$33,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS
 Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
 W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
 S. H. Dowell, Esq. Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

CHIEF MANAGER:
 Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

 MANAGER:
 Shanghai—A. G. STEPHENS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
 LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
 BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of Two per
 cent. per annum on the Daily Balance
 OR FIXED DEPOSITS.
 For 3 months, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per Annum,
 " 6 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 " 12 " 4 "

N. J. STABB,
 Chief Manager,
 Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9]

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL
MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow.

Tongshan Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsing-tai. **HANGCHOW**: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiashin, Lunchi, Huchow, Ningpo.

Huiming, Cheloo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN:
Yancheng. FOOSHOW. CHANGCHUN:
Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen,

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and

Facilities for Home Exchange
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. 1171

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.

Paid-up Capital...	\$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ...	\$1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$1,200,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or

WM. DICKSON
Manager.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS
DAILY PRESS, LTD. at 104, New Year

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 12,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 4,150,000

President: KASUYOSHI YAGUI, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJIRO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

IKUTOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq.
SHINGO MINARI, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akon	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tsiner

LONDON BANKERS:—
PARR'S BANK,

Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul
Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama,
Zamboanga.

**The Bank Transacts Every Description of
General Banking and Exchange Business**

Hongkong, 25th September, 1916, [83]

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: 15, COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Paid-up	"	100	100	100	1,125,000
Reserve Fund	"	100	100	100	582,500
		100	100	100	500,000

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
BRANCHES:

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange.

Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG

BANNING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB
